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and mines; part II discusses its administration, estimates results and offers suggestions for reform; part III tabulates by-laws, made by 127 local authorities regulating general employment and by 151 regarding street trading. Part IV contains specimen by-laws, administrative statistics, and detailed reports from London and 18 other localities; part V contains the Employment of Children Act of 1903 and other statutes affecting child labor outside of factories and mines. Part VI is a bibliography of all known works dealing with the conditions and the regulation of child labor, outside of factories and mines, in the United Kingdom. Indexes of places, persons, and subjects are added.

The committee's recommendations are directed chiefly toward securing administration of child-labor laws by education authorities, toward a raising of the minimum age and shortening of the hours of children's employment, toward extended medical inspection of working children, and the prohibition of street trading by boys under 17 and girls under 18. Further extension of prohibitions is recommended for children under 14 in specified industries, as in barber shops, as billiard markers, in feather and rag sorting, etc. In its reflection of the course of legislation, of the peculiar dangers of street trading and public entertainment, of the futility of legislation without sufficient and efficient administrative machinery, the report repeats and reinforces the record of this problem in the United States. Its evidence—despite the persistence of exploited children in British industry—of a marked decrease in their members is a spur to hopeful and determined effort. The whole report is an admirable contribution.

EMILIE LOUISE WELLS.

Vassar College.

Arbeitslohn und Arbeitszeit in Europa und Amerika 1870-1909.

By R. KUCZYNSKI. (Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer. 1913. Pp. iv, 817. 24 M.)

This weighty volume by the director of the statistical bureau of Schöneberg is a good example of German thoroughness and painstaking. The well-known international investigations of wages and hours of labor made by the United States Department of Labor formed the nucleus of the volume. The first of these investigations, published in 1898, covered the period from 1870 to 1898. Transcripts were taken from the pay-rolls of at least

two establishments in each of 12 cities showing the daily wages in 25 different occupations. The labor bureaus in England, France, and Belgium secured similar data for London, Manchester, and Glasgow, Paris and Lyons and Liège. The results of the second investigation constituted the nineteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, published in 1905. The period 1890-1903 was covered. The scope of the investigation was immensely broadened, 67 industries, more than 500 occupations, and nearly 3,500 establishments in all parts of the country being included. Dr. Kuczynski undertook to secure data for this second period from two German cities, Berlin and Nürnberg, as well as for Paris, Lyons, and Liège. In one important particular, the method pursued in the first investigation was departed from, *i.e.*, hourly wages instead of daily wages were secured. The change is criticised by the author on the ground that the daily wage is a more important item than the hourly wage and also because the continuity of the data was thereby interrupted.

In addition to the material published in the United States, a large amount of unpublished material for Germany, France, and Belgium was utilized. The plan of the first part of the book, consisting of 375 pages, and dealing with wages and hours, is as follows. Five industries, building, stone working, wood working, metals and machine working, and printing are treated in the order named. Within each industry, a number of trades are handled. To each of these trades a chapter is devoted in which the occupations in that trade are briefly outlined. For example, in the building industry, the first chapter is devoted to masonry and it discusses the work of bricklayers, stone-masons, hod-carriers, and plasterers. Tabular presentation is given of each occupation and is discussed under four heads: hourly wages, weekly working time, daily wages, and weekly wages. Ten tables are given for each occupation treated; four as to hourly wages, three as to weekly working time, and three as to daily wages. Results are shown by averages, by classified groups, and, for the continental cities, the minimum, the maximum, both quartiles, and the median wage are also shown. After the occupations in a given industry have been treated in the fashion indicated, there is a review of each industry. Seven summary tables are given for each industry and general comparisons are made, each country being treated as a whole instead of by cities.

The second part of the volume, consisting of 416 pages, is devoted to wages and working time on the basis of agreements between the workers and the employers. Germany and the United States only are included, and only three industries—building, stone working, and printing. The first section is devoted to the tabulation and analysis of 4,631 German agreements, the second to 1,363 American agreements, and the third to a comparison as to wages and working time between Germany and the United States on the basis of these agreements. The tabulations bring out the places where each agreement was in force, its duration and the provisions as to minimum wages and maximum working time.

An enormous task has been accomplished in assembling the materials and in tabulating the often refractory data in such form as to make comparison possible. Evidences of care and painstaking abound. The volume is fully indexed, both by occupations and places, thereby rendering its wealth of information easily accessible.

EUGENE B. PATTON.

New York Department of Labor.

NEW BOOKS

BRAUN, A. *Die Gewerkschaften, ihre Entwicklung und Kämpfe.* (Nuremberg: Fränkische Verlagsanstalt. 1914. Pp. viii, 503. 5 M.)

FRAENKEN, C., editor. *Weyl's Handbuch der Hygiene.* Second edition. (Leipzig: J. A. Barth. 1914. Pp. iii, 71. 4 M.)

HARPER, S. A. *The law of workmen's compensation in Illinois.* (Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1914. Pp. xviii, 404. \$5.)

HOEFLE, A. *Kompass für die Frau im Handwerk. Ein praktischer Wegweiser für Lehrmädchen, Gehilfin und Meisterin.* (M.-Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1913. Pp. 118.)

German authorities have only recently applied to women workers the labor laws concerning the handicrafts. This volume is a primer, designed as a simple exposition of the law to the women, teachers and apprentices, employees and employed, who need an easy means of acquaintance with its provisions. It affords interesting evidence of the detailed supervision of industry in Germany, especially of the concern for trade education and of the reinforcement and control of the hand trades by educational requirements. E.L.W.

HUNTER, R. *Violence and the labor movement.* (New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. xiv, 388. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

KENNEDY, J. C. and others. *Wages and family budgets in the Chicago stockyards district.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1914, Pp. 80. 25c.)